

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1888.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.
P. M. HARRIS, Correspondent.NEW YORK OFFICE—104 Temple Court,
Corner Beekman and Nassau streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.	
One year, without Sunday	\$12.00
One year, with Sunday	14.00
Six months, without Sunday	8.00
Six months, with Sunday	10.00
Three months, without Sunday	4.00
Three months, with Sunday	5.00
One month, without Sunday	1.00
One month, with Sunday	1.20

Per year, reduced rates to clubs.

Subscribers with any of our numerous agents, or send subscriptions to

THE JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:
LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 449
Strand.PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard
des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gleason House and Windsor Hotel.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. P. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner
Third and Jefferson streets.ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot
and Southern Hotel.WASHINGTON, D. C.—Biggs House and Ebbitt
House.Telephone Calls.
Business Office, 238 Editorial Rooms, 242

THINGS TO THINK OF.

"The main question at issue [in America] is ENGLISH FREE TRADE against the CONTINENTAL SYSTEM OF PROTECTION. The American election is infinitely more important to Englishmen than their own internal politics just at this juncture. The result of the American election will help to decide many important issues in Great Britain."—London Sunday Times, July 15, 1888.

"Protection to home industries I regard as the most important plank in any platform advanced by the Union must and shall be preserved."—Gen. U. S. Grant, in 1883.

"It is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to her system of protective laws."—Bismarck.

"We should be slow to abandon that system of protective duties which looks to the promotion and development of American industry and to the preservation of the highest possible scale of wages for the American workman."—Benjamin Harrison.

"No man's wages should be so low that he cannot make provisions in his days of vigor for the incapacity of accident or the feebleness of old age."—Benjamin Harrison.

"The wages of the American laborer cannot be reduced except with the consent and the votes of the American laborer himself. The appeal lies to him."—James G. Blaine.

"We believe in the preservation of the American market for our American producers and workmen."—Benjamin Harrison.

"This is not the time to weigh in an apothecary's scale the services or the rewards of the men who saved the Nation."—Benjamin Harrison.

"Against whom is it that the Republican party has been unable to protect your race?"—Benjamin Harrison to the colored voters.

"Yes, I was a rebel and a Democrat, but I thank God I have never been a Republican."—Rev. John A. Brooks, Third-party Prohibition Candidate for Vice-president.

"We don't want any Republicans in our country."—Senator Colquhoun and Representative Stewart, of Georgia.

"And if one receives not enough it is because he did not save long enough, and can be heard to complain if he gets a just rate, equal to his fellow-soldiers, and for the remainder of the relief necessary to his support, he shall be allowed, as other citizens must, to accept the charity of the local authorities."—C. C. Matson, chairman of House committee on invalid pensions, in his report on the dependent pension bill, April 14, 1888.

"With President Cleveland Great Britain knows where she is."—Glasgow Herald.

"The only time England can use an Irishman is when he emigrates to America and votes for free trade."—London Sunday Times, July 15.

"On the adoption of free trade by the United States depends the greater share of English prosperity for a good many years to come. As the British Hosiery Review reiterates, 'We venture to assert that England will reap the largest share of any advantage that may arise from the adoption of the ideas now advocated by the free-trade party in the United States.'"—London Economist.

"I saw the other day in one of our Indianapolis papers a good one advertised for \$1.87, and it must be a pretty mean man that would get one for a dollar."—Benjamin Harrison.

"I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes an article cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."—Benjamin Harrison.

"I believe in free trade as I believe in the Protestant religion."—President Cleveland.

"Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any Prime Minister of England has ever done."—London Spectator.

"We [the capitalists] can control the workingman only so long as he eats up to what he earns to-morrow."—W. L. Scott, Mr. Cleveland's political manager.

"I have so long followed Mr. Mills that whatever he commands, I do."—Mr. Bynum, at Atlanta.

THERE is a fitness now in calling Thurman "the Old Roman." A Roman is an Italian.

LEVI P. MORTON'S contribution of a shipload of provisions for the relief of sufferers in Ireland ought to win as many votes as Cleveland's contribution of \$10,000 to the Democratic campaign fund.

THE real issue in this campaign is partially obscured by an inaccurate expression. The contest is not so much for protection to American manufactures as it is for the protection of American labor and wages.

NORTHERN third-party Prohibitionists are fond of pointing to the growth of the temperance movement in the South. Yet not a Southern State has adopted a prohibitory law, and every saloon closed in the South has been closed by local option.

TOM CORWIN, of Ohio, delivered a speech in the United States Senate, shortly after the Mexican war began, in which he referred to Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, as "red with the blood of recent slaughter, the gory spear of Achilles in his hand and the horse clatter of war in his mouth, blowing a blast so loud and deep that the sleeping echoes of the

lofty Cordilleras start from their caverns and return the sound, till every ear from Panama to Santa Fe is deafened with the roar." This was intended to picture the belligerent Cass entering the halls of the Montezuma. But the Michigan Senator did all his fighting in the Senate and whipped Mexico with his tongue. Corwin's picture might stand for President Cleveland, thirsting for gore and shaking his fist at Canada. But his fighting will begin and end in the White House. He isn't half as dangerous as he looks, and his soldiers are all men in buckram.

THURMAN AND ADAMS.

It is not of vital importance in this campaign to know John Quincy Adams's views on protection, but if they are to be stated at all, they should be stated correctly and truthfully. Mr. Thurman has attempted to place Mr. Adams in a false position, and to use him as an authority for free trade, when it is notorious that he was a pronounced protectionist. In thus garbling and misrepresenting what Mr. Adams said, Mr. Thurman has placed himself on a level with cross-roads demagogues. His action admits of no explanation or defense. It was a plain case of garbling, willful misrepresentation and suppression of the truth. By following the same process, picked-out sentences and parts of paragraphs we could make one of Mr. Thurman's speeches prove something very different from what he intended.

Mr. Thurman misquoted Mr. Adams in support of his proposition that a tariff duty is a tax which is paid by the consumer, the inference being that it increases the price of the article by the amount of the duty. There is just enough truth in this theory to make it plausible, no more. An import duty sometimes increases the price of the article, in a slight degree, to the consumer, but not always. In many, if not most, cases it is largely paid by the foreign manufacturer. Even John Stuart Mill, an English free-trader and high authority, says: "More are therefore in the right who maintain that taxes [duties] on imports are partly paid by foreigners."

Prof. Henry Sedgwick, of Cambridge University, England, says: "It must be admitted that the imposition of import duties is, under certain circumstances, a method at least temporarily effective of increasing a nation's income at the expense of foreigners." These are the expressions of English free-traders. We care nothing about them nor their views, but they are good enough to quote against American free-traders.

The attempt of Mr. Thurman to make John Quincy Adams out a free-trader is about like trying to prove John Sherman an advocate of an irredeemable paper currency, or Abraham Lincoln a Southern sympathizer. The effect is to prove that the old Roman is an old fraud.

THE SEVEN-PER-CENT FRAUD.

Among all the frauds and false pretenses of the free-traders there is none more contemptible than the assertion that the Mills bill reduces the present tariff only 7 per cent., or, in other words, that it affords only 7 per cent. less protection than the present tariff does. The claim gives the lie to all their previous professions, to the St. Louis platform, to the President's free-trade message, and to all the speeches made in support of the Mills bill. If it were true it would stultify the Democratic party. But it is not true. The alleged result of per centage is reached by distorting facts and figures. By a mathematical hocus-pocus they produce figures to show that the Mills bill only reduces the present tariff an average of 7 per cent., and then ask how can a tariff bill whose average duty is 40 per cent. be called free trade? The very same process of figuring shows the duty of England's tariff to be a fraction under 70 per cent., or nearly twice as high as the average rate proposed to be left by the Mills bill. And England's is the model free-trade tariff of the world. The fact is, the amount of protection afforded by a tariff is not determined by the height of the average rate of the duties, as the Mills bill advocates deceitfully pretend. They well know, as every intelligent man must, that the amount of protection depends on the way in which the tariff is levied and the class of articles it is levied upon; just as they may know that the average rate of duty in the British free-trade tariff is 43 per cent. higher than the Mills bill.

Any man can figure it out for himself. The values of England's dutiable imports in 1886 aggregated £28,955,368, or about \$145,000,000, and the duties collected on these imports amounted to £20,139,582, or \$100,000,000, being over 69 per cent. on the values. Yet it is a free-trade tariff.

THE SAVINGS ARGUMENT.

The New York World tackles Mr. Blaine's savings bank argument, and says: "If a high tariff induces greater savings here than are possible in England, it is a benefit that should be felt by the whole country. The tariff taxes and 'protects' all States alike. And yet there are no savings banks in twenty States of the Union. There is but one savings bank in the entire South. That is in North Carolina, and has but 377 depositors, with \$11,307 of deposits. There are none in the States of Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Wisconsin or West Virginia. The great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota had, in 1887, but \$45,000,000 in deposits."

The point of Mr. Blaine's argument was to prove that the workmen of America were more prosperous under protection than those of Great Britain under free trade. The man who denies or doubts this is wanting either in intelligence or honesty. The World attempts to break the force of the argument by showing that there are no savings banks in the South and very few in the West. That is true; but it is also true that there are portions of Great Britain where there are no savings banks. In comparing the operations of a general system we must use aggregate results. The aggregate savings bank deposits of the United States are vastly greater than those of Great Britain; so are the deposits per capita and the annual rate of increase.

It is true, as the World says, Indiana and some other Western States have no savings banks, but it is not true, as the World would imply, that the workmen in these States make no savings. They deposit very largely in national banks and in building and loan associations, besides making payments on

houses they have purchased. The absence of savings banks does not argue an absence of savings. The workmen of this city alone pay more than \$1,000,000 to the various building and loan associations of which they are members. If the argument of the World proves anything, it proves that the States named are not increasing in wealth, because if their workmen are not prospering and saving no other class can be. But these States are all prospering and making wonderful strides in the accumulation of wealth. The free-trade argument that the American people are growing poorer will not go down. Every man in the United States with sense enough to swallow an oyster knows better.

WHEN a man becomes a presidential nominee there is little privacy and seclusion for him henceforth. Public attention is concentrated on him, and every word spoken and movement made outside of his own doors is matter for the world's comment. Even his own home is not secure, for the purveyors of news will invade it in search of information with which to satisfy the voracious curiosity of the people. General Harrison, like his predecessors in like case, has experienced the combined pleasures and inconveniences of this public regard, but until now he has escaped some of its most unpleasant features. The General is a modest man, and it has doubtless tried his soul to be photographed by writer and artist, to have his characteristics commented upon, even in the way of praise, to see his home life, lovely though it is, laid open to public gaze. These things, however, are a part of the price paid by men for honors bestowed by their countrymen, and he has borne his part gracefully and amiably. Probably he has felt that the worst was past, but in this he was mistaken, for until now Jenkins has given him little attention. At last that indefatigable personage has marked him for his victim, and is in hot pursuit. A three-column article, appearing simultaneously in various newspapers, is devoted to a minute description of the Republican candidate's customs and peculiarities in the matter of dress. His hatter is interviewed, his shoemaker, his shirt-maker, his tailor, his barber are all called upon, and asked for facts of interest. The measurements of his garments are given with exactness, and his habits in the matter of "wearing out his clothes" commented upon. General Harrison has no reason to be ashamed of the disclosure that he wears a No. 7 1/2 hat, a 16 1/2 collar and a G4 shoe, and that he is uncomfortable in a dress-coat, but being, as said before, a modest man, it can readily be imagined that he will not enjoy reading the Jenkins productions, should they come to his notice. He will, probably, accept them philosophically, as a part, like the rest of the price paid by a candidate for his position, and will derive some satisfaction from the sympathy of the friends and neighbors who understand his unpretentious nature.

Mr. FRITTS, of Indianapolis, superintendent of pension examiners in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana and Dakota, passed through Pittsburg on Saturday, and while there told the reporter who lies in wait for unwary and garrulous strangers what he thought of the political situation. Among other more or less interesting statements relative to Democratic prospects, he advanced the remarkable opinion that the excellent condition of the crops in Indiana was in favor of the Democrats; "and while I will not say," added the ingenious Mr. Fritts, "that it will make many votes, it will keep up the enthusiasm, and the party in power, of course, has the best of it." The departure of the train cut off these brilliant remarks somewhat abruptly, which is to be regretted, as a little more time might have given room for explanation as to the degree of power possessed by the reigning administration over the growing crops. Mr. Fritts is evidently convinced that thanks for the year's abundance are due to Grover Cleveland. He would probably approve a temporary revision of the prayer-book for campaign purposes.

GENERAL HARRISON did a wise thing in taking a vacation, and he seems to have made an excellent choice of a place to go to. Every business man needs a brief respite from care and work in mid-summer, and the peculiar circumstances of General Harrison's case made it imperative that he should have at least a short vacation in which to recuperate for future labors. An island in Lake Erie was the next best place to an island in the ocean. It is a retired place where, far from the meddling crowd, he can rest both mind and body, and, while strolling on the beach and listening to the rippling of the waves, can obtain mental repose and refreshment. We have no doubt the General will be greatly rested and benefited by his brief vacation. Upon his return the racket will begin again, the visiting delegations will resume the line of march, and Democratic faces, which have brightened up a little during the General's absence, will become longer than ever.

OLD man Thurman tells us that the laborer is taxed so heavily that he can hardly make a living. To show how false such a statement is it is only necessary to refer to the hundreds and thousands of happy homes to be found in every city in this country—homes that have been bought and paid for by the savings of the laborer. The proportion of renters is constantly growing less with the increase of intelligence of the masses.

MR. ALLEN O. MYERS, traveling companion of Mr. Thurman in his electioneering tour, is the same individual whom the ex-Senator was lately prosecuting for participation in election frauds. The "noble Roman's" indignation over the perpetration of tally-sheet forgeries and like crimes, then so vigorously expressed, seems to have evaporated. Perhaps he thinks the services of Mr. Myers as an expert in the business will come handy in November.

THE Sentinel seems to labor under the impression that the United States presidential campaign is to be carried on largely in China, while the persons interested in securing the votes of Italian lazzaroni for the Democracy look no further toward the Orient than the Mediterranean. A little later they will learn that the matter has been settled by honest Americans, native or naturalized, who want protection for home and labor.

A GOOD deal of loose talk about the "opening of the Indiana campaign" is heard in various quarters. The fact is, the Republican campaign in Indiana reopened on June 23, after a brief intermission, during which the Hoosiers went to Chicago to nominate the next President. It would be difficult to name a period since 1884 in this lively State when the campaign has been closed.

THE Boston Democrats, after a long session of indecision as to whether they would ratify the St. Louis nominations or not, have finally chosen Labor day for the performance of that ceremony. There will be a good many people in town that day, all of whom will not be Democrats by any means, and it will be their only chance for having a big crowd.

THE Charleston News and Courier doesn't like the term "old Roman," and wants people to call Mr. Thurman a "grand old American." Can't do it, esteemed contemporary. Mr. Thurman avows himself in favor of free trade, which means ruin to American industries, and no man is a grand American who preaches that doctrine.

THE people like pluck. They like "nerve." They like courage. They like bravery. They like manliness. That's why the people applaud President Cleveland.—Sentinel.

In 1861 his courage and bravery were displayed by a substitute, and more recently by the veto of soldiers' pension bills.

THE President, his Cabinet and other office-holders in Washington have contributed \$150,000 to the Democratic campaign fund. The President's contribution is \$10,000. In the hands of Brice, Gorman & Co., this becomes simply an immense corruption fund.

THE Democratic campaign hand-book can be had by remitting the sum of \$1 to William H. Barnum. It does not contain the President's letter of acceptance, however. That long-looked-for document will cost the Democracy much more when it comes.

THE Society of the Army of the Cumberland will hold its nineteenth reunion in Chicago on the 19th and 20th of September next. As the years pass these army reunions become more interesting to the surviving veterans, who seem to draw closer together as their numbers decrease. Nineteen annual reunions have been held without seeing many vacant places in the ranks, and each one sees an increasing number. But the Army of the Cumberland was a large organization and there are still many survivors, of whom we feel like saying, may they still live long. The coming reunion will doubtless partake somewhat of the character of a memorial service to General Sheridan, who was president of the society. However, an interesting programme has been prepared and every arrangement is being made to insure a successful reunion.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Is a tax collector entitled to demand the mileage which said tax is paid on constant, suppose said collector travels five miles.

A TAX COLLECTOR.

LUDLOW, Ind., Aug. 24.

Yes.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please state in your paper the time and place of the reunion of Gen. Ben Harrison's regiment.

BROOKLYN, Ind., Aug. 23.

Clayton, Hendricks county, Sept. 13.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

THE Rev. Joseph Cook has come out for protection.

FREE love means no love, and free trade means no trade.—Governor Foraker.

THE Vermont election will take place one week from to-day, Sept. 4. The election in Maine comes Sept. 10.

THERE is not a trust of any proportion in the United States in which the promoters are not Democrats.—Boston Journal.

THE Tribune is of the candid opinion that Harrison has the bugle now, and only death or the devil can prevent his election.—Chicago Tribune.

PROTECTION to home industries I regard as the most important plank in any platform advanced by the Union must and shall be preserved."—Gen. U. S. Grant, in 1883.

COURTESY is a virtue, but it may become necessary for General Harrison to issue his letter of acceptance without giving Mr. Cleveland the floor first. Its time the campaign started up.—New York Tribune.

WHAT has become of the "Robber Barons" and "The Painted Harlot of Protection"? These twin flowers of rhetoric have not been displayed since the warning note of the Oregon election.—Louisville Commercial.

BENJAMIN HARRISON's first cousin, Dr. D. W. Harrison, a homoeopathic physician of Baton Rouge, La., will be the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth district of Louisiana, now represented by S. M. Robertson.

GENERAL HARRISON promptly sent on a correspondent who wanted to interview him about the retaliation message. General Harrison is not in the show business, but waits till the right time to say the right thing.—New York Press.

IRISH-AMERICANS will vote for General Harrison because his election would mean that the pledge of the Republican party to inaugurate a simple economical government, with a direct foreign policy, would certainly be fulfilled.—American Celt.

THE Burlington (Vt.) Free Press cites the remark of Harper's Weekly that "if the campaign has been languid, it has thus far been singularly free from the personal scandals which are usually rife during a presidential canvass," and explains the phenomenon by saying, "The Republicans won't 'throw mud,' and the Democrats can't find any to throw."

BEFORE the war, a galley, with a tariff on it sold at 25 cents a yard; then it was sold for \$100. A tariff duty is still levied, but the machinery by which it is now manufactured and sold at 2 cents a yard, thus giving employment to thousands of home wage-earners.

THE Madison Courier has presented the name of Manly D. Wilson, of Madison, as a candidate for Congress in the Fourth congressional district against Judge Holman, and Governor Foraker, of Ohio, has expressed himself as desirous, if the convention at Osgood on the 7th prox. should tender Mr. Wilson the nomination, and the same be accepted by him, of making a speech in the district, for Mr. Wilson, at Madison.

DEMOCRATIC Congressmen and Democratic newspapers continue to repeat the falsehood that "twenty-one rebel flags were returned by Secretary Edwin M. Stanton" as a justification for Cleveland's cowardly battle-field order. The Democratic New York Sun, whose editor, Mr. Dana, was Assistant Secretary of War under Mr. Stanton, exposes this lie, and explains that "what Secretary Stanton actually did was to put certain Confederate flags in the custody, not of their original owners, but of their Union captors."

A CONNECTICUT manufacturer, for whose intelligence and level-headedness the Hartford Current vouches, has returned from an extensive business trip in New York and feels confident that Harrison will have 20,000 majority in that State. He says: "Certain it is that I have never, in the twenty and more years I have traveled through New York, seen any such deserting from the Democratic party. To my personal knowledge there are lots of men who

never voted any but the Democratic ticket who have fled from Harrison. There are in one business house in Rochester, two in Syracuse, five in Utica, several in Buffalo, whom I met and talked with, will vote for Harrison who never voted for a Republican."

WHEN Grover Cleveland stooped to flattery, and said to late free-trade blunder, "What does it mean to me to be a free-trader? What can it mean to me to be a free-trader?"

The only dodge to hide his blunder, to screen his free-trade hopes and wishes, is to produce some small-beer thunder relating to Canada and Alaska.

—New York Tribune.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

WORD comes of the death of General Sir James Brind, a hero of the Sepoy mutiny.

"We talk of Victoria crosses," wrote a distinguished officer to one of the historians of that war, "but Brind is a man who should be covered with them from head to foot."

PRINCESS VICTORIA of Wales has developed a remarkable talent for pastel drawing and has just completed a very clever portrait of Queen Victoria. The Princess of Wales is placed at the exhibition of artistic ability on the part of his daughter, and will use every effort to have it developed. He is a good critic of pictures himself, and can judge his daughter's merits as an artist quite accurately.

MR. STEINMAN, as the banker, prefers to be known as E. C. Steinman, and his literature is Edmund Clarence Steinman. In business circles Mr. Francis Hopkinson Smith is known as F. H. Smith or Francis H. Smith, while in art circles he has a wide reputation as F. Hopkinson Smith, and so business and art have their nice distinctions even when exemplified in the same person.

BENJAMIN HERR, a wealthy farmer of Strasburg township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and a member of the oldest family in that county, has carried into effect a long-cherished wish of his. He distributed, all told, 600 acres of valuable farm land among his immediate relatives, and still has several farms left. The monetary value of these properties is placed at \$100,000.

A CURIOUS base-ball accident is reported from Boston. A lady was struck on the head by a ball thrown by some boys at play. She did not appear to mind the blow at the time, and kept on down the street. Shortly, however, she fell, and was found by her own hands. She is conscious of everything that goes on around her, but her memory has totally departed.

GENERAL LEITCH, who is announced as the new President of Hayti, in place of Salomon, deposed, is one of the two officials whom the latter sent out of the country in the early part of June with a present of \$5,000 and six months' salary each. He is a mulatto who has always claimed to uphold the interests of the black party, but his fidelity in this respect has been repeatedly questioned, and altogether the outlook for a quiet submission to his rule is not yet reassuring.

Two sisters of St. Vincent de Paul recently captivated the Sultan of Turkey. A poor Mussulman of Constantinople had been condemned to death for some trifling offense. He had a large family and the Sisters were moved to compassion by the distress of his night children. They decided to visit Abdul Hamid. He received them graciously, listened to their eloquent appeal and sent them to the prison with a state officer that they might release the condemned man with their own hands. He further told them not to forget their way to his palace, as they would always be welcome.

REUBENSTEIN, the pianist, has many photographs, but none that he cherishes more dearly than one of which he is accustomed to relate the following tale. He was, at the very outset of his professional career, about to give his first concert at a town in Russian Poland. Reubenstein sat at the box-office all day, but not a single person came to buy tickets, and the young musician had a sinking feeling at his heart. At last, however, a Polish Jew entered, and threw down a couple of rubles, asking for six seats. This proved the first of many thousands of coins that the artist was to pocket during his career. Years afterward, Reubenstein again passed through the Polish town, met this same Jew, now old, and had him photographed. This counterfeit the pianist would not part with now for many rubles.

"It was my good fortune when a resident of England," says a writer in the Globe-Democrat of St. Louis, "to form the acquaintance of the great master of novelists, Charles Dickens. I picked him up from the street, just as he had been knocked down by one cab and was in danger of being run over by another. He was at that time, as he always was, a reporter. That night I tramped with him through the worst streets of London. He told me his business, and in some way we became friends, and often after that I accompanied him on his night walks. Many characters that I saw on these excursions have passed from my mind, but the picture of Dickens is still before me. One thing that impressed me about Dickens was that he never took notes. I never saw him with a pencil in his hand, nor did he seem to be paying any attention to what was going on around him; yet in the newspaper articles that make up the complete volumes of 'Sketches by Boz,' I recognize that every word of the facts and figures are exactly and indelibly impressed upon his wonderful mind."

WHO PAYS THE TARIFF TAXES.

AN ANSWER to the Democratic Assertion that It Is the Consumer.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

HERE is a lesson in political economy for our readers as easy as it is fundamental in its nature.

Free-traders generally, most tariff reformers, including President Cleveland (in his message) positively assert that the amount of the tariff on imports is, to just that extent, a tax on the American consumer. Some of them say that this tax is directly added to the price of the imported article, as did President Cleveland, but the more moderate and intelligent free-traders dissent themselves with the assertion that the tax is indirectly borne in its fullness and not directly added to the price of the imported article.

We shall endeavor to show that the tariff tax borne by the consumer, either directly or indirectly, is not the full amount of duty. It may be shown plainly enough that the tax to the full amount of the duty is not directly borne. For instance, the price of American steel rails is \$29 per ton at the mill. The corresponding cost of the same steel in England is \$23 1/2, or say \$18.33, add to this \$2.50 freight and we have the cost here of \$21.43, not including the 3 1/2 duty, or only \$7.57 less than the cost of American steel rails, and not \$17 less, which would be the full amount of the duty. It cannot be so easily demonstrated that the full amount of the tariff is not indirectly a tax on the consumer, because the figures do not appear, but we think it can be proven satisfactorily, nevertheless, and in this way:

Take as the first premise the general admission that our European competitors, and particularly English manufacturers, are exceedingly jealous of a reduction of our import duties. Take as the second premise the assertion so common now, that import duties could be reduced without causing a loss of industry from American workshops to foreign soil.

According to these free-trade premises the conclusion comes that notwithstanding duties may be reduced the Americans will not lose their trade. But if the English manufacturer bears none of our import duties himself, either directly or indirectly, and the American consumer does bear the entire burden of the tax in one way or the other, and if the English manufacturer really has no hope of cutting into the trade already established and held by American manufacturers, a sufficient explanation remains for the admitted anxiety of the English manufacturers to see reduced import duties on this side of the Atlantic.

Can any reason be conjured up that will comfort itself to practical experience and common sense as does the obvious reason to the protectionist, namely, that this anxiety on the part of the foreign manufacturer to see our import duties lowered, arises from a deeply cherished natural desire to escape in the competitive race a part, or sometimes the whole, of our import duty, which the importer has to bear himself; and, secondly, from a well-based hope of greatly increased American trade, due to the shutting down of American workshops to a greater or less extent.

The Lost Surplus.

San Francisco Chronicle.

It may possibly occur at this point to ask what the effect would be if the Mills bill should become a law, and if, as its author claimed for it, it should reduce the revenues of the government \$74,000,000 a year. We must have recourse to the addition and subtraction tables to find out. Let us see: Estimated receipts, \$440,563,734. Deduct \$74,000,000 knocked off by the Mills bill, and we should have left \$366,563,734. Estimated expenditures, \$426,169,318. Balance at end of fiscal year, on the wrong side of the ledger, \$39,994,416. Quite in accordance with Democratic predictions, as established in the days of Southern domination, with Buchanan in the presidential chair, but not what the people of the United States have grown accustomed to under Republican

rule. Had we not better postpone the Mills bill and try to worry along with a surplus of some \$17,000,000 rather than to wreck the treasury with a deficit of \$39,994,416 at the end of the fiscal year?

Wallace's Life of Harrison.

Boston Herald.

But what most arrests and holds the attention of the reader is the character of the man about whom this book is written. The deeds of his life are so wholly praiseworthy and eloquent of the solid worth of the man's character, that Gen. Wallace never has to write either with the pen of the eulogist or the pen of the apologist. He is simply to state the facts and the result is the eulogy of truth—the one more effective with men than any praise by man. We find General Harrison to be a man; one who works hard and with ind